

# Glossary of Archery, Ammunition, Firearms and Shooting Terms

**ACP** – abbreviation for Automatic Colt Pistol, for example .45 ACP

**Action** – the parts of the firearm that load, fire and eject the cartridge

**action release** – a device that unlocks the action; normally found on semi-automatic or slide-action firearms; also called a bolt release in some cases

**adapter** – 1) a fixture on the bow for attaching an accessory, like a bow quiver, stabilizer, cable guard, bowfishing reel or sight; 2) part of the arrow that permits attachment of a nock or point (see screw-in adapter)

**adjustable arrow plate** – arrow plate that can be adjusted to achieve better arrow flight, usually using set screws or micrometer adjustments

**aim-point** – an optical sight that superimposes a spot of light on the image of the target

**air charge** – the compressed air used to propel the pellet in a pneumatic pellet gun

**alignment** – 1) relationship among two or more items; 2) having all elements true, square and in line with each other

**ambidextrous** – able to use both hands with equal dexterity

**ammo** – shooter's jargon for ammunition

**AMO** – Archery Manufacturer's Organization, a trade association of all archery equipment manufacturers

**anchor** – 1) holding the string at full draw; 2) position of the string, fingers, hand or mechanical release at full draw [see also high anchor and low anchor]

**anchor point** – a stable reference point for anchoring the string at full draw

**antimony** – metal often alloyed with lead to produce a harder shot or bullet material

**Apache draw** – extremely high anchor point, anchoring the nocking point on the cheekbone directly under the dominant eye, preferred for short-range shooting by some archers

**aperture** – a hole or opening in a sighting device, like the hole in the center of a receiver or peep sight disk

**aperture rear sight** – 1) device anchored in the string at eye height that the archer looks through at the sight pin; aids in precise sight alignment; commonly used in some archery shooting games, illegal in others; also called a string peep or peep sight; 2) metallic rear sight for a rifle, pistol or shotgun in which the shooter looks through an aperture centering the front sight or front aperture in the opening and aligning the sights with the target; also called a receiver sight or peep sight

**apothecary measure** – measurement standards used in pharmaceutical and pharmacy measurement

**archer's paradox** – observation that an arrow must flex to fly true to a mark

**arm guard** – protective device worn on the inside of the bow arm to keep the clothing out of the string's path and to protect the arm from abrasion by the string

**arm-rest standing position** – the standing rifle shooting position where the upper arm is rested against the side of the body for support and stability

**arrow plate** – lateral rest for the arrow; pad or part of the arrow rest holding the arrow away from the side of the riser ATA – Amateur Trapshooters Association, the governing body for American trap shooting in the United States.

**arrow rest** – a device for supporting an arrow while it is at rest or being drawn

**arrow shelf** – the flattened area at the bottom of the sight window on bows with a center shot cutout

**attitude** – the orientation of the body relative to the target

**back** – those parts of the bow pointing down range when the bow is properly held in shooting position

**back quiver** – an arrow-holding device designed to be worn on the archer's back, either centered (center-back quiver) or over the shoulder

**backer (backing target)** – a second target used to verify shots fired into the record target from other firing points

**backstop** – the ultimate stopping point for a projectile, often an earthen barrier, berm or slope

**ball puller** – a screw device used to retrieve a ball from a muzzleloader

**ball starter** – a device used to insert the ball into the muzzle (short starter) or push it a short distance down the bore (long starter)

**bare bow** – shooting without the aid of sights or other accessories to aid in sighting, purely “instinctive” shooting

**barrel** – the tube that contains and directs the projectile [see also bore, chamber, rifling, muzzle]

**barrel lug** – an extension of the barrel or attachment to the barrel used to attach it to the stock

**barrel wedge** – tapered pin used to anchor the barrel to the stock on muzzleloading firearms

**base wad** – the wad surrounding the battery cup in a shotshell; may be composed of fiber, rolled paper, plastic or formed from the hull material

**BBs** – 1) steel projectiles for air guns, approximately .177 caliber; 2) standard shotgun shot size, approximately .18 inch in diameter

**bead** – 1) the pointing or sighting aid(s) on a shotgun barrel; may be a small metal bead on a threaded post, a plastic or glass cylinder or a similar object; mid-rib beads are smaller; 2) the primary sighting area of a bead-and-post rifle sight

**beavers tail forend** – broad shotgun forend commonly seen on doubles, with a shape similar to a beaver’s tail.

**bedded barrel** – a rifle barrel completely and consistently in contact with the stock material for the entire length of the fore stock

**bench-rest position** – a rifle shooting position where the shooter is seated at a bench and the rifle is supported on a rest, cradle or sandbags; often used for sighting-in purposes.

**blooper** – an under-powered shotshell that fires with an unusually loud, flat-sounding report; shot and wad may or may not exit the barrel; complete safety check should be made before another shot is fired

**blunderbuss** – matchlock firearm featuring a bell-shaped muzzle and commonly associated with the Pilgrims

**blunt** – a flat or broadened arrow point designed for hunting small game and killing the quarry by its impact

**bolt** – 1) moveable locking device that seals a cartridge in the chamber of a firearm, usually contains the firing pin and a means of extracting cartridges from the chamber; 2) a quarrel or arrow for a crossbow; 3) a threaded rod used as a connector

**bolt action** – firearm action designed around a manually operated bolt; both turn-bolt and straight-pull designs in use

**Boone and Crockett Club** – one of the major organizations maintaining records of North American big game animal trophies

**bore** – channel through which the projectile(s) travel while in the barrel

**bore size** – 1) the diameter of the bore in a rifle, measured in caliber (hundredths or thousandths of an inch) or millimeters (mm); 2) the gauge or caliber of a shotgun

**bore swab** – cleaning fixture made of fiber or fabric used to apply solvent, remove fouling, dry the bore or apply oil to the bore

**bow case** – a protective device for the bow; may be either hard (with high impact resistance) or soft (designed to prevent damage by scraping or minor bumps)

**bow hand** – hand holding the bow when in proper shooting position; the hand associated with the non-dominant, non-shooting or “off” eye

**bow-hand side** – the side of the body or target associated with the bow hand

**bow press** - a device to compress the limbs of a bow, usually used in servicing compound bows or checking adjustments in draw weight

**bow quiver** – an arrow-holding device designed to be attached to the bow; safety demands that the arrowheads be covered by a cowl or shield on all bow quivers

**bow scale** – a scale used to find the draw weight, peak weight or holding weight of a bow

**bow stringer** – a device used to string or unstring a conventional bow (recurve or longbow)

**Bowyer** – a designer and builder of bows

**breech block** – solid block of metal, either moveable or fixed in position that seals or locks a cartridge in the chamber of a rifle or shotgun

**breech plug** – threaded plug that seals the breech end of a muzzleloader barrel

**bridle** – plate that holds internal working parts of the lock in place

**broadhead** – an arrowhead designed for hunting large game animals and to kill by hemorrhage

**buck shot** – cold-swaged or cast lead pellets designed to be fired in a shotgun, range in size from No. 4 (approximately .24 caliber) to 000 (approximately .375 to .380 caliber)

**buckhorn sight** – open rear sight with high, curved sided

**bull** – 1) abbreviated term for bullseye or center portion of a target; 2) term applied to adult male elk, moose or domestic bovines; 3) content of discussions when shooters or hunters gather to talk

**bullet board** – loading block holding pre-lubed or patched and lubed bullets or balls, used as a means of speeding loading in a muzzleloading rifle or pistol

**bullet mass** – weight of a bullet divided by the acceleration of gravity, generally measured in slugs (pounds/32 feet per second squared) although bullet weight is measured in ounces (shotgun slugs) or grains (rifle bullets or balls); must be calculated to determine bullet energy

**bullet point** – target or field points that curve to appoint like as spitzer bullet (have a radius curve or ogive)

**bullseye** – center portion of a circular target; aiming dot on a target

**butt** – 1) target backing device designed to stop and hold arrows without damage, may be made of foam blocks or baled materials like paper, straw, excelsior, sugar cane fiber, marsh grass or plastic foam; 2) shoulder end of a rifle or shotgun stock; 3) a shooting stand or blind

**butt plate** – protective device attached to the shoulder end of the butt stock, usually of metal, horn, plastic or rubber

**cable** – wire ropes used to provide mechanical advantage on compound bows and cammed limb bows.

**cable guard** – device designed to hold the cables away from the path taken by the arrow when it is drawn or shot

**caliber** – diameter of a firearm bore measured in hundredths or thousandths of an inch or in millimeters

**cam** – 1) an eccentric wheel with changing radius around its perimeter; 2) eccentric wheel designed to prolong the peak draw weight of the compound bow, altering its draw force curve to increase its efficiency

**cam bow** – two-wheel compound bow featuring cams rather than round eccentric wheels

**cammed limb** – limb design with cam action at the bases of the limbs rather than at their tips

**cammed limb bow** – bow design featuring cammed limbs

**cant** – holding the bow or firearm at a slight angle to the perpendicular

**cap-and-ball** – a revolver type intermediate between muzzleloading pistols and cartridge pistols where the cylinder consists of several short muzzleloading chambers with a cap at the rear

**caplock** – 1) lock designed for use with percussion caps; 2) a rifle or shotgun using a percussion lock

**capper** – a device used to hold percussion caps and press them into place on the nipple of a muzzleloader

**cardinal rules of safety** – three fundamental rules of firearm and archery safety including 1) empty and open until ready to fire, 2) muzzle or arrow pointed in a safe direction and 3) fingers off the string or trigger until ready to fire

**cartridge arm** – any firearm using fixed ammunition

**center-of-mass hold** – holding the aligned sights on the center of the bull or target, with the firearm or bow sighted to place the projectile at the top or center of the front sight

**center-fire** – a firearm using a primer or battery cup located in the center of the cartridge head

**chamber** – rear portion of the firearm barrel, shaped to hold and support a specific cartridge

**chambering** – v. milling or cutting the breech end of the barrel to the dimensions specified for the appropriate cartridge; n. 1) the process of cutting the chamber in a firearm; 2) the dimensions of the chamber on a firearm or the cartridge for which it was cut

**change roles** – coach and pupil exchanging responsibilities during coach-pupil instruction

**channel** – opening or tube

**chilled shot** – fine shot made with a hard lead alloy containing antimony or tin and antimony

**checkpoint** – any reference point used by the shooter to be sure the anchor point is properly located

**checkering** – n. 1) textured surfaces on the firearm stock, frame or hammer designed to increase the security of the shooter’s grip; 2) individual diamonds or other patterns within the textured surface; v. cutting or pressing the textured surface on a firearm

**choke** – 1)a device or barrel structure designed to control the pattern of a shotgun, generally available in cylinder, skeet (or skeet1), improved cylinder, quarter choke, skeet 2, modified or half choke, improved modified, full and extra full; 2)the amount of choke present in a particular barrel; 3)losing concentration under pressure

**choke tube** – fixed or changeable sleeve containing a choke device

**cleaning jag** – fitted device attached to a cleaning rod designed to hold a cleaning patch securely and tightly in the barrel

**clicker** – spring-loaded device attached to the riser near the arrow rest to signal when the arrow has been drawn fully, often used by target shooters who suffer from target panic or freezing as a release signal

**climbing block** – a portable device used in climbing trees without penetrating the bark

**clip** – a removable box magazine for rifle, pistol or shotgun cartridges

**clout** – long-range target game featuring a large horizontal target in concentric circles around a central flag

**cm** – abbreviation for centimeter, 1/100 of a meter or approximately 0.4 inch

**coach/pupil method** – teaching technique where two shooters support and reinforce learning, switching roles after each portion of the shooting session

**cock** – “hammer” of a flintlock action

**collet choke** – variable choke device where the amount of choke constriction is controlled by turning a collet that controls the attitude of a set of steel fingers within the device

**comb** – upper edge of the butt stock, the part in contact with the cheek or face

**components** – elements or pieces that make up a whole, in hand loading it refers to the powder, primers and other items needed to create a new cartridge

**composite** – made up of several materials (fiberglass and graphite limbs, for example, are composites of those fibers in a plastic matrix)

**composite limb** – limb made of composite materials

**compound bow** – bow designed to give the shooter a mechanical advantage during the draw, changing the shape of the draw force curve and yielding a higher efficiency in energy transfer to the arrow

**conical point** – target point with an abruptly conical shape, tend to deflect more than bullet points when striking other arrows

**constriction** – difference between bore diameter and choke diameter in a shotgun

**controlled access** – restricting access to authorized and responsible persons

**crimp** – 1) folded seal on a shotshell or blank rifle or pistol cartridge; 2) slightly rolled or indented area at the neck of a rifle or pistol cartridge designed to hold the bullet in place

**creep** – 1) tendency of the drawing hand to ease forward from the anchor point during or prior to release, usually caused by fatigue or excessive draw weight; 2) movement of the trigger without releasing the sear

**crest** – lacquer indicia applied to the shaft between the fletching and the point and used to identify the arrow (see “signature”)

**cresting lathe** – mechanical device used in applying crests or signatures to arrow

**crooked stock** – butt stock with considerable drop at the comb and/or heel

**cross hair** – reticle consisting of a pair of hairs, wires or similar structures arrayed at right angles and centered in the sight

**cup grease** – heavy grease used to seal the mouths of the chambers in a cap-and-ball revolver

**cushion plunger** – adjustable and spring-loaded lateral arrow rest or side plate

**cylinder pin** – pin or post that supports the cylinder of a revolver

**dead release** – release without increasing tension in the back and shoulder muscles, in extreme cases while the drawing hand is creeping forward

**deformation** – alteration of the shape of bullets or shot, particularly due to acceleration, contact with the barrel or impact

**degrees of choke** – amount of constriction or choke in a shotgun barrel

**desiccant** – a drying agent

**dock spike** – a long, heavy nail used in construction of piers, docks and similar structures; useful as tent pegs and anchoring pegs for equipment

**dot** – reticle consisting of a small dot suspended on the intersection of nearly invisible cross hairs

**double** – shorthand expression for double-barrel shotguns, usually refers to side-by-side doubles

**dram** – unit of apothecary measure for volume, formerly used in measuring charges of black powder for shotshells

**dram equivalent** – a velocity or pressure measure giving shotshell performance equivalent to a specified amount of black powder

**draw** – 1) process of pulling the string back to the anchor point; 2) type of anchoring system used (such as Apache draw, high draw, low draw) cf. “anchor”

**draw check** – device used to signal when the arrow has been drawn to a consistent length, often used by target shooters to combat target panic or freezing (see “clicker”)

**draw check arrow** – marked arrow used to determine draw length or proper arrow length

**draw force** – force applied to the string in drawing the bow to full draw

**draw force curve** – draw force compared to the length the arrow is drawn, shape varies with bow design

**draw length** – distance from the string to the arrow rest when an arrow is fully drawn to the anchor point

**draw weight** – force required to draw an arrow to the anchor point

**drop** – 1) movement of the projectile toward the earth; 2) distance below the line of sight; 3) distance below an imaginary line extended along the rib or top of the barrel toward the butt stock

**drop at comb** – drop measured at the front of the comb

**drop at heel** – drop measured at the top of the heel

**drop shot** – soft lead shot containing pure lead or very soft alloys formed by dropping molten lead through a calibrated screen in a shot tower (as most fine shot is made)

**dry point** – pointing the shotgun at a target without firing or dry firing

**duplex reticle** – reticle composed of tapered posts or heavy cross hairs with fine cross hairs in the center

**eccentric** – wheel with the pivot point located off center so the effective radius changes as the wheel rotates

**effective range** – distance at which a projectile remains capable of performing its intended task, determined in rifles or pistols by a combination of remaining energy and trajectory, determined in shotguns by a combination of pellet energy and pattern density

**ejector** – device designed to automatically and completely remove a fired case from the chamber

**empty mark** – a mark on the ramrod of a muzzleloader indicating the depth of the empty barrel

**end** – a series of shots fired before the arrows are scored or retrieved

**energy** – the physical measure of potential to do work, computed as one half the mass multiplied by the square of the velocity

**escutcheon** – a metal plate inset into the stock of a firearm, often used to reinforce a stress point of the stock

**extra-full** – chokes giving pattern densities in excess of 85 percent of the shot charge in a 30 inch circle at 40 yards

**extractor** – device designed to lift the cartridge from the chamber so the shooter can remove it manually

**eyedness** – having a dominant eye, one that takes precedence in aligning a sight (like a finger tip) with an object when both eyes are open and unobstructed

**Fg** – coarsest granulation of black powder used in shoulder arms

**FFg** – granulation of black powder used in big bore shotguns and rifles

**FFFg** – finer grade of black powder used in small bore shotguns, pistols and rifles (.45 caliber and smaller)

**FFFFg** – finest black powder used in sporting arms, used only as priming powder for flintlock arms

**face** – 1) the belly of the bow, the part that faces that shooter when the bow is in shooting position; 2) a target

**felt recoil** – apparent recoil influenced by weight of the firearm, shooting position, stock design, action type and similar features

**ferrule** – cylindrical or tapered tube designed for attachment of one object to another, for example attaching a broadhead to an arrow

**ferrule cement** – a heat sensitive cement of low melting point used to attach ferrules to shafts

**field point** – a heavy point with a more or less elongated tip of smaller diameter than the body of the point, often designed to match broadheads in mass or flight characteristics

**fine shot** – shot produced by dropping molten metal through screens in a shot tower, commonly from approximately 0.18 inches in diameter (BB) to 0.08 inches in diameter (#9)

**finger pinch** – tendency of the arrow to swing away from the rest during the draw, usually caused by cupping or curling the hand and cured by keeping the back of the hand flat during the draw

**fire control** – mechanical parts of the firearm that cause it to fire, including the trigger, sear, hammer, main spring and firing pin

**firing point** – a designated shooting station or location

**fish-tailing** – lateral oscillation of the shaft in flight, usually caused by improper spine, improper bow tuning, poor shooting hand form or misaligned nocks

**FITA** – Federation Internationale de Tir a l'Arc, the governing body for international, Olympic-style archery shooting using large, five color faces over known but relatively long ranges in open shooting fields

**flange** – 1) a rim or lip on a cylinder, 2) rim or edge on a scoring gauge

**flash hole** – channel from the priming pan of a flintlock to the breech and main powder charge

**flash pan** – priming pan of a flintlock

**fletch** – 1) to apply fletching to an arrow; 2) the type or style of fletching materials used

**fletching** – feathers or vanes used to steer and stabilize the flight of an arrow

**fletching cement** – cement used to apply fletching materials

**fletching clamp** – clamp used to hold the fletching materials in shape and in place during application to the shaft

**fletching jig** – tool used to hold the fletching clamp in proper alignment with the shaft while the fletching is being applied

**fletching style** – number and placement of feathers or vanes, selected by considering trade-offs in speed, control, weather sensitivity, durability and noise in flight; common styles include vanes that are in line with the shaft (straight), angled across the shaft (angled), spiraled along the shaft (helical), or wrapped around the shaft (one type of flu-flu); usual numbers and placement involve three vanes at 120 degrees and the index vane perpendicular to the plane of the string and rest, four vanes at 90 degrees or 75 and 105 degrees, and six vanes at 60 degrees

**flight** – 1) a group of shooters scheduled to shoot at the same time; 2) behavior of the arrow when it is actually in flight

**flight line** – path taken by a flying target or game bird

**flight shooting** – long range archery game where arrows are shot for maximum flight distance

**flight arrow** – a specialized arrow with minimal fletching designed for flight shooting

**flint** – extremely hard stone used in flintlock firearms and arrowheads

**flintlock** – 1) lock used on flintlock firearms, featuring a cock, flint, frizzen and flash pan; 2) firearm using a flint-and-steel lock

**flu-flu** – specialized arrow designed for limited flight distance and often used in shooting flying targets, game birds or small game; use spirally wound full-length feathers or six full-length feathers to slow arrow flight

**fly** – connecting arm in the lock of a muzzleloader using double set triggers

**follow through** – 1) continuing the appropriate action of the shooting sequence through the shot until the target is struck' 2) holding the bow and string hands or the firearm in their release or shooting positions until the arrow or bullet strikes the target; 3) continuing the swing on a moving target until the target is struck

**forearm** – front portion of a stock on firearms with a two-piece stock; forend or fore stock

**forend** – portion of a stock between the action and the muzzle, also called a forearm or fore stock

**forend cap** – metal or wood cap covering the extreme end of the forend

**fouling** – powder residue or bits of metal left in the bore or other parts of the firearm as a result of shooting

**four position** - rifle matches in which shooters fire stages from the prone, sitting, kneeling and standing positions

**four-wheel bow** – compound bow design featuring eccentric wheels and idlers to aid in developing mechanical advantages, usually feature less let-off at full draw than two-wheel bows

**fowling piece** – muzzleloading shotgun designed for bird hunting, usually double-barrel designs

**frangible** – easily broken into pieces; frangible bullets come apart with explosive results

**free-floated barrel** – rifle barrel that is firmly bedded at the receiver but does not touch the stock material for the length of the forend

**freezing** – experiencing difficulty in releasing the string when the arrow is drawn and a sight “picture” is developed, also known as target panic; sometimes used for other shooting problems, like releasing as soon as the sight or other reference point touches the target

**frizzen** – the hardened steel striking surface on a flintlock, produces sparks of burning steel when struck by the flint

**frizzen spring** – spring that holds the frizzen in place prior to firing and helps it direct the spark into the flash pan

**full choke** – choke device nominally delivering pattern densities of 70 to 80 percent in a 30 inch circle at 40 yards

**gas check** – a gilding metal or other hard metal band at the base of a lead bullet; permits higher velocities and pressures than possible with a lead bullet

**gauge** – standard shotgun borings, currently 10, 12, 16, 20, 28 gauges; formerly the number of bore diameter lead balls that could be cast from a pound of lead

**globe sight** – an aperture front sight

**glove** – protective device fro the shooting hand usually with individual finger stalls for the three drawing fingers

**gold** – bullseye or center of a five-color, FITA-style target

**grain** – unit of measure for bullet weight; one grain equals 1/7000 pond

**granulation** – a grade or size of individual black powder granules

**grip** – v. to grasp or hold the firearm or bow in a manner that enables the shooter to control the arm; n. 1) the stock or handle of a handgun; 2)the area immediately behind the trigger guard on a rifle, musket or shotgun [see also straight or English grip, pistol grip]

**grooves** – the spiral channels cut into the bore of a rifle or a shotgun choke

**ground quiver** – device that is set on or stuck into the soil for holding the arrows upright with the tips on the ground or protected in a tube

**grounding** – placing the bow on a rack or on the ground to indicate that the archer has finished shooting the arrows in that end

**group** – cluster of arrows or bullets shot with the same form, aiming point, sight setting and other factors to determine the average point of impact for that combination

**half cock** – a hammer position midway between the fired and fully cocked position, often used as a safety device

**hammer** – a spring-loaded striker that provides the force, directly or by transferring it to the firing pin, needed to detonate a primer, percussion cap, battery cup or priming compound in the rim of a cartridge

**hang-fire** – delayed ignition of ammunition or a muzzleloading charge

**handle** – grip portion of the bow

**hauling line** – light line used by bowhunters to raise or lower equipment when using an elevated stand

**head stamp** – identifying information on the head of a cartridge case

**heel** – the upper portion of the butt or butt plate of a long gun

**high anchor** – anchor point locating the nocking point near the corner of the mouth on the drawing hand side, often with a finger touching the canine or eye tooth

**high house** – the target house on the left side of a skeet field from which the target emerges 10 feet above ground level

**high house target** – targets thrown from the high house on a skeet field

**high velocity** – term to signify velocities above target load levels in shotgun ammunition or above some minimum velocity (approximately 2500 feet per second) in center-fire rifles

**high wrist** – shooting style in which the bow-hand wrist is held in alignment with the forearm

**hip quiver** – arrow holding device designed to be worn on the belt

**hold** – 1) position of the aligned sights relative to the target or the intended point of impact; 2) relationship of the hands and archery equipment to the intended point of impact; 3) pause at full draw to check alignment, aiming point and form before release

**hold over** – holding the sights, sight pin or other reference point above the intended point of impact to compensate for projectile being below the line of sight at the distance to the target

**hold under** – holding the sights, sight pin or other reference point below the intended point of impact to compensate for the projectile being above the line of sight at the distance to the target

**hooked breech** – barrel attachment style in muzzleloaders where an extension of the breech plug hooks into a steel base mounted in the rear of the barrel channel, permits easy removal of the barrel for cleaning

**hygroscopic** – attracting moisture from the air

**impact area** – the area in which the projectile(s) strike the backstop or ground

**improved cylinder** – the most open or least constricted of the commonly used field chokes; nominally patterns about 45 to 50 percent of the shot charge in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards

**improved modified** – choke often used in the bottom barrel of over/under trap guns; nominally patterns 65 to 70 percent of the shot charge in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards

**indexing** – 1) aligning the cylinder of a revolver with the forcing cone on the barrel; 2) aligning the plug of a scoring gauge with the hole made by the bullet

**inert** – deactivated, non-functional, incapable of action

**inert ammunition** – dummy ammunition or ammunition loaded with deactivated or non-functional materials; action-proving ammunition

**IBO** – International Bowhunters Organization, a governing body for 3-D (three dimensional) target shooting and other forms of shooting developed by bowhunters to test off-season skills

**idler** – wheel or pulley that changes the direction of a cable without altering the force applied

**insert** – 1) fitted unit that fits into the hollow shaft of an arrow to permit attachment of either a nock or a point; 2) blades fitted into a broadhead with replaceable blades; 3) small blades at right angles to the main blades on some broadheads (also known as “bleeder blades”); 4) elements in rifle sights that may be changed to suit the conditions or the shooter’s preferences

**instinctive shooting** – shooting without the aid of sights or other aiming devices on the bow

**jacketed bullet** – bullet composed of a lead core with a gilding metal or other harder metal bearing surface

**jag** – a cleaning device designed to hold a patch on the cleaning rod in a specific sized bore

**jaws** – top and bottom portions of a flintlock cock, designed to hold the padded flint securely

**jerking** – moving the trigger or shooting fingers with a brief, violent motion

**judo head** – specialized, spring-loaded head for roving or practice

**jumping a target** – anticipating the flight line of a shotgun target and moving the shotgun in that direction before the target emerges

**kneeling** – rifle shooting position; shooter sits on one foot or heel with the lower leg on the other side held vertically; the elbow of the forward hand rests on the knee providing support for the rifle

**lacquer** – tough paint used in archery application, often with an epoxy or vinyl base

**laminated** – layers of material bonded together to take advantage of the characteristics of the component materials

**laminated limb** – limbs composed of fiberglass or other composite materials on the surfaces with cores of wood

**lands** – raise, spiral ridges left when rifling is cut in a barrel

**lanyard** – cord attached to an implement to hold or operate it

**laser sight** – sight that projects a laser dot onto the target

**laws of physics** – fundamental relationships describing mass and movement of objects and the interactions of those factors

**lead fouling** – deposits of lead left in the bore of a firearm

**length of pull** – distance from the butt to the trigger

**limb** – flexible portion of the bow from the riser to the tip

**line of flight** – path taken by the arrow in flight

**line of sight** – straight line from the eye, through the sight to the target

**live release** – releasing the string while increasing the tension in the back and shoulder muscles (pulling the shooting elbow back), indicated by the shooting hand moving backward along the face or neck on the release

**loaded mark** – mark on a muzzleloader ramrod to indicate the barrel is properly loaded

**loading port** – opening through which a firearm may be loaded, usually serves as an ejection port as well

**loading ram** – lever activated rod on a cap-and-ball revolver that serves as a seating device for the ball

**lock** – mechanical parts of a muzzleloader or other firearm

**lock plate** – flat plate upon which the parts of a muzzleloader lock are assembled and held in place

**longbow** – straight or slightly reflexed bow based upon the old English design; sometimes used in fish and game regulations to designate all bows with the exception of crossbows

**low anchor** – anchor point locating the nocking point under the chin

**low-house** – trap house on the right side of a skeet field (station 7) from which the target emerges 3 ½ feet above ground level

**low-house target** – targets thrown from the low house on a skeet field

**low wrist** – shooting position in which the shooting forearm is relaxed, allowing the hand to be pushed upward by the pressure of the bow against the palm; position favored by target shooters

**lubricated wad** – fiber or felt wad treated with a lubricant

**m** – abbreviation for meter, the base unit of length measure in metric units; approximately 10 percent longer than a yard

**machining** – cutting or milling metal to specified dimensions

**magazine** – 1) part of a firearm where ammunition is stored prior to being inserted into the chamber for firing; 2) a controlled storage area for ammunition or components

**magnum shot** – very hard shot made with a lead alloy containing a high percentage of antimony

**main spring** – the spring that is cocked to provide energy to the hammer or firing pin

**malfunction** – failure of a firearm or ammunition to perform as designed; legally defined in the rules of shooting games

**matching chokes** - process of selecting the appropriate choke for the intended use of a shotgun

**matchlock** – 1) firing mechanism where a match is inserted into a touch hole to ignite the powder charge; 2) firearm using this type of lock

**Maxi ball** – flat-based muzzleloader bullet developed by Thompson Center Arms

**micrometer** – measuring device using a graduated dial or set of dials to obtain precise measurements

**micrometer sights** – aperture rear sights or externally adjusted telescopic sights with micrometer-style, graduated adjustment knobs that permit precise sight adjustment

**milling** – machining process where metal is removed to form the appropriate part or dimensions

**minnie ball** – conical bullet for muzzleloading arms developed in the mid-nineteenth century

**misfire** – failure of a cartridge, percussion cap or powder charge to fire

**mimetic** – mimicking or practicing a process without actually performing the act; practice steps without shooting

**mm** – abbreviation for millimeter, 1/1000 of a meter or approximately 0.04 inch

**modified choke** – shotgun choke patterning approximately 55 to 65 percent of its shot charge in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards; also known as half choke

**module** – integrated operating element of a firearm, like a trigger group or fire control mechanism

**momentum** – physical measure of inertia, the mass multiplied by the velocity

**musket** – smoothbore muzzleloading firearm suitable for use with either shot or ball

**muzzle** – terminal end of the bore, opening from which the projectile or projectiles emerge

**muzzle control** – maintaining adequate control of the firearm so the muzzle is never pointed at anything the shooter does not intend to shoot

**name tent** – folded card used to identify the person sitting at that location

**nipple pick** – tool for cleaning the opening or channel in the nipple of a muzzleloader

**nipple wrench** – tool designed to remove or replace a nipple

**nitro card wad** – heavy treated paper cut to shape and used as an over-powder wad in shotguns

**notch or v-sight** – open rear sight using a notch or a V-shaped slot as a reference point for sight alignment

**NFAA** – National Field Archery Association, governing body for indoor and outdoor archery shooting using both conventional and compound bows in the United States

**nock** – 1) slotted device at the end of an arrow to receive the string; 2) slots in the ends of conventional bow limbs to anchor the string

**nocking point** – location where the arrow is placed on the string

**nocking point indicator** – device for maintaining the proper nocking point on the middle serving of a string, commercial and homemade types available

**NRA** – National Rifle Association, the governing body for rifle, pistol and international shotgun shooting in the United States

**NSSA** – the Nation Skeet Shooting Association, the governing body for American skeet in the United States

**NSSF** – National Shooting Sports Foundation, a trade organization of the arms and ammunition manufacturers in the United States dedicated to the promotion of shooting sports.

**ogive** – curved surface at the front of a bullet

**open sight** – rear sight with a flat or curved upper surface with or without a notch or groove as a reference point

**optical sights** – sights using lenses with or without magnification

**over-powder wad** – wad used to seal the bore and contain the gases produced by the burning powder

**over-shot wad** – wad used in muzzleloading shotguns or roll-crimped shotshells to keep the shot in place until the charge is fired

**palm-rest grip** – pistol shooting grip where the supporting hand is cupped under the shooting hand

**Partridge sight** – sights using a rectangular notch in the rear sight and a flat-topped, rectangular blade for a front sight, often used on pistols

**patch box** – inletted cover on the side of a muzzleloader stock used to carry a small supply of patches or other materials

**patch knife** – a small knife used to trim patching materials when using a muzzleloading rifle with patched round balls

**pattern** – cluster or cloud of projectiles fired from a shotgun using shotshells

**pattern control** – use of chokes, buffering materials or loading techniques to modify the pattern of a shotgun

**PBA** – Professional Bowhunters Association, a bowhunting organization with a high ethical standard

**peep sight** – rear sight consisting of a perforated disk through which the front sight is viewed, also called a receiver or aperture sight

**pellets** – 1) projectiles developed for use in pellet rifles and pistols, consisting of a hollow-based lead cup; 2) shooter's synonym for shot in shotshells

**penetration** – 1) depth to which a projectile will travel in a given substance before stopping, a measure of energy and momentum; 2) complex interaction of momentum, diameter, point characteristics and the medium; 3) bowhunters term for the arrow's ability to reach the vital organs of the quarry and exit the far side

**percussion cap** – hollow cup of copper or gilding metal containing a small amount of pressure sensitive explosive, used to ignite the powder charge in percussion or caplock firearms and cap-and-ball revolvers

**peripheral vision** – wide angle vision, seeing objects on the edges of the visual field

**pilot hole** – hole bored into hard materials to start a screw

**pistol grip** – downward curved gripping surface immediately behind the trigger guard on many firearms

**pivot arm** – operating arm on a spring-powered trap

**plinking** – shooting at safe and legal targets of opportunity; informal shooting

**plucking** – pulling the fingers away from the string rather than relaxing them and letting the string roll away from them, a release form fault

**point of impact** – location at which a projectile strikes another object or the surface of the earth

**Pope and Young Club** – organization that maintains records of bowhunting

**porpoising** – undulating (vertical oscillation) movement of an arrow in flight, usually indicates a form fault or improper bow tuning

**possibles bag** – bag or pouch used by a shooter to carry all the equipment and materials that he or she “might possibly need”

**post** – reticle using one or more pointed or flat-topped sighting devices

**powder charge** – amount and type of powder used in a particular load

**powder flask** – a non-sparking metal flask used to carry a supply of black powder

**powder horn** – cow horn modified as a carrying device for black powder

**powder measure** – calibrated volumetric device for measuring charges of powder

**press** – 1) act of pulling the trigger back smoothly to fire the arm; 2) device for putting tension on bow limbs to relieve the pressure on the string; 3) tool used in hand loading ammunition

**priming flask** – small flask for carrying and dispensing small charges of priming powder

**priming pan** – part of a flintlock containing the priming powder

**prone** – rifle shooting position where the shooter lies belly down on the ground, supporting the rifle with the arms braced firmly on the ground

**projectile** – object like an arrow, bullet, shot or stone propelled by mechanical, pneumatic or chemical forces

**punch** – tool used to transfer the energy of a hammer or similar instrument to a small area

**Pyrodex** – black powder substitute developed by the Hodgdon Powder Company

**query** – a question or request

**quiver** – device to hold arrows

**ram** – rod or other device moved by mechanical, pneumatic or hydraulic pressure within a given course or zone of travel

**ramrod** – rod used for loading or cleaning firearms

**range** – 1) safe shooting area; may be further defined by the rules of formal shooting games; 2) maximum distance a given projectile may travel; 3) distance to a target; 4) effective shooting distance of a projectile, firearm or bow

**range layout** – design of a shooting range

**range officer** – person responsible for the safe operation of a shooting range

**range rod** – heavy ramrod for use at a fixed location

**range staff** – persons assisting the range officer while conducting shooting on a shooting range

**receiver** – part of a firearm to which all other parts connect; housing for the action, fire control and safety mechanisms

**receiver sight** – aperture rear sight or peep sight

**recoil** – reaction of the firearm to the force of a projectile being fired; expression of Newton’s law: for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction

**recoil control** – stock construction, action design, structures or mechanical devices designed to reduce the amount of felt recoil or to spread it over a longer time frame

**recoil pad** – hollow or solid attachment to the butt of a firearm used to cushion the recoil

**record shot** – shots fired at the scoring surfaces of a target

**recurve bow** – conventional bow with the tips of the limb curved toward the back of the bow

**reflexed limb** – limb that angles toward the back of the bow when the bow is unstrung

**release** - 1) permitting the bowstring to return to its resting position, firing an arrow; 2) hand-held mechanical device to fire the bow

**reloading** – handloading, remanufacture of ammunition from basic components

**report** – firing noises produced by a firearm

**reticle** – sighting device or structure

**rifling** – spirally arranged lands and grooves that impart a spin to the projectile or modify the dispersal of shot

**rifling process** – cutting grooves in the interior of a firearm bore to create rifling

**rim** – flange at the base of a cartridge case; may be used as a location for a priming compound (rimfire cartridges) or for headspacing and extraction purposes

**rimfire** – cartridge with priming compound sandwiched between the layers of a folded rim, fired by striking the rim and crushing the priming compound between the metal surfaces

**riser** – central portion of the bow, including the handle or grip

**SAAMI** – Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturer’s Institute, the industry-supported organization that sets standards for the sporting arms and ammunition industry

**sabot** – a split sleeve to hold a bullet or ball

**St. Charles quiver** – hooded quiver worn in the center of the back and permitting the arrows to be removed from the bottom of the quiver

**Scattergun** – term used for shotgun

**screw-in adapter** – 1) device permitting quick change of points having threaded shanks; 2) accessory attachment points on the riser of the bow

**sear** – interlocking surfaces that hold a mainspring, hammer, firing pin or similar device in place until released by moving the mating surface

**sear spring** – spring that holds a sear in place

**self bow** – bow built as a single unit

**semi-automatic (semi-auto)** – self-loading firearm design in which some of the energy developed by the fired cartridge is used to operate the action; may be operated by gas or recoil

**semi beavertail forend** – forend intermediate in design between the beavertail and splinter designs

**serving** – windings placed on a bowstring to protect the string loops and the center portion of the string and to provide a smooth surface for a cleaner release

**set trigger** – trigger used to activate a hair-trigger sensitivity on a firing trigger in a double-set trigger arrangement

**shaft** – body of an arrow

**shaft spider** – tracking device inserted in a hunting arrow that leaves a trail of fine thread to aid in game recovery

**shaving lead** – leaving small shavings or splatterings of lead around the forcing cone of a cap-and-ball revolver

**shooting range** – 1) safe place to shoot; 2) shooting field or location developed according to the rules of a specific event

**shot charge** – weight of shot in a shotshell

**shot cloud** – airborne shot charge or shot cluster

**sight** – device to assist in aligning the eye with the bore or bow and pointing the aligned system at a target

**sight bar** – vertical post allowing for elevation adjustment

**sight extension** – horizontal bar extending the sighting radius for more precise sight alignment

**sight picture** – combination of a properly aligned set of sights and a target

**sight pin** – post, pin, or other shape used as the actual sighting device

**sight window** – cutout area on a bow to permit the arrow a straighter path to the target and to permit the use of a sight

**sighting ring** – ring around the bulls used for sighting shots

**sighter** – shots fired to determine and adjust sight settings

**sighter bull** – bull used for sight adjustment

**signature** – personalized indicia on the shaft just beyond the fletching to identify or beautify the arrow

**silhouette shooting** – shooting games where metallic silhouettes are the targets and knocking them over is the criterion for success

**silencer** – device designed to reduce noise by dampening vibrations of the string or cables or by muffling the report of fixed breech firearms

**sin** – arrow falling short of the target

**single stage trigger** – normal single trigger

**sitting** – shooting position when the shooter sits on the ground supporting the elbows with the knees

**six o'clock hold** – hold where the bull is situated at the top of the front sight (like a “pumpkin on a post”) in order for the projectile to strike the center of the bull

**skeet** – 1) formal shotgun shooting game conducted on a nearly semi-circular field with eight shooting stations around the perimeter and targets thrown from either end of the base chord; 2) shotgun choke producing patterns of about 35 to 40 percent of the shot in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards, also known as skeet 1; 3) skeet 2 chokes fire tighter 9(nearly modified) patterns

**skirt** – hollow rear portion of a pellet

**slap** – 1) arrow striking the cables, riser or rest on the release resulting in fish-tailing; 2) string striking the inside of the forearm or elbow of the bow hand, usually indicating pronation of the shoulder or improper elbow rotation resulting

**slide** – external operating parts of a semi-automatic pistol

**sling** – 1) strap used to carry a firearm or steady it in some shooting positions; 2)strap used to hold the bow in the shooter’s hand on release of the arrow

**smoothbore** – firearm lacking in rifling

**snap caps** – inert devices designed to fit a firearm chamber and permit it to be “fired” releasing the tension on the springs without damaging the firing mechanism

**snatching** – jerking the trigger to make the firearm fire while it seems to be lined up with the intended point of impact

**spin wing** – light plastic vane with a curled edge used by many target archers

**spine** – stiffness of the shaft, a feature of its materials, length, diameter, mass, wall thickness and accessories

**spitzer** – sharply pointed bullet with a tangent or secant ogive

**splinter forend** – thin forend or fore arm found on many side-by-side double shotguns

**sprue** – small projection left when a cast round ball is molded

**squeeze** – act of pressing the trigger straight back with steady pressure until the firearm goes off

**squib load** – grossly under-powered load

**stabilizer** – counter-weight(s) attached to the bow to dampen vibrations during release

**stadia wires** – multiple cross hairs used as a range finding device in some optical sights

**stalker quiver** – hip quiver designed to protect broadheads from damage and the shooter from broadhead injuries

**standing** – shooting position where the shooter stands upright and supports the firearm with the arms and shoulder alone

**starter** – see ball starter

**station** – shooting position or location on a shotgun field’ trap has five stations, skeet has eight

**statistical officer** – individual handling the scores and reporting for a shooting event

**statistical office** – location of the statistical officers

**string** – 1) bowstring; 2) series of shots fired with the same sight setting and hold; 3) series of shots fired in accordance with the rules or the orders of the range officer

**string hand** – drawing hand, the hand on the same side as the dominant eye

**string hand side** – the dominant-eye side of the body, bow or target

**string jig** – device used for making bowstrings

**string nock** – notches cut in the tips of the bow’s limbs to hold the string in place

**string peep** – aperture rear sight anchored in the upper part of the bowstring

**string silencer** – device to reduce string vibrations and string noise on shooting

**string tracker** – any of several tracking devices used by bowhunters to aid in recovering game animals

**stock** – wooden or composite materials acting as a handle for the firearm

**straight-away target** – target flying on a line directly away from the shooter

**straight grip** – firearm grip or wrist that follows the straight line from the toe to the trigger guard; also known as an English grip

**straight stock** – butt stock with relatively little drop at the comb or the heel; tends to recoil nearly straight back and to pitch the shots somewhat high; commonly used on trap guns

**sustained lead** – shotgun lead obtained by maintaining a set gap between the shotgun and the target (towing the target along with the shotgun)

**swing through lead** – shotgun lead obtained by starting behind the target, accelerating through it and firing as the muzzle clears the front of the target

**tab** – protective device for the shooting fingers, composed of one or more layers of material

**take** - process of rendering game animals into the possession of the hunter, broadly defined by most game agencies

**take-down bow** – bow that permits the limbs to be removed from the riser for transportation or storage; also permits use of different weight limbs or replacement limbs

**tang** – metal extension of the action, trigger guard, receiver, breech plug or other part bedded into the stock

**tang lever** – operating lever of a single-shot or double-shot firearm

**target back** – reverse side of the target from the one with the bulls printed on it

**target panic** – inability to release the bowstring when the arrow or sight is properly aligned with the target

**telescopic sight** – optical sight with or without magnifying lenses, adjusted either internally or externally and containing a reticle or sighting device

**thimble** – cylindrical support structure on a muzzleloader to hold the ramrod

**three position** – shooting match including stages fired from the prone, stand and kneeling positions

**thrower arm** – cushioned arm that propels clay targets from a trap

**thumb-lock grip** – pistol shooting grip where the fingers and thumb of the supporting hand are wrapped over the fingers and thumb of the shooting hand

**tight group** – obviously compact cluster of shots fired with the same sight setting, sight alignment and sight picture and demonstrating proper form

**toe** – bottom edge of the butt of the firearm

**touch hole** – the opening in a matchlock arm where the match was inserted into the powder charge

**tracking the target** – moving the firearm along the flight path of the target

**trade gun** – smoothbore muzzleloader used as a trade item during the fur trade era

**trajectory** – the curved flight path of the arrow or other projectile

**trajectory curve** – path of a projectile in flight relative to a line of sight

**trap** – 1) a device for throwing a clay target; 2) a formal shooting game

**trap field** – field properly set up for shooting trap

**tree sight** – specialized sight that compensates for the downward angle of the bow when shooting with the arm lowered rather than extended straight from the shoulder

**triangulation** – using a series of three or more “shots” to determine the pre-emption of a shooter’s sight alignment

**trigger** – lever used to release a sear and fire a firearm

**trigger control** – 1) keeping the finger off the trigger except during a shot; 2) pressing the trigger straight back through a firing sequence without disturbing the sight alignment and sight picture

**trigger guard** – protective device surrounding the trigger

**trigger plate** – metal plate that controls the orientation of the trigger

**true draw length** – distance from the string to the far edge of the arrow rest

**tumbler** – device in a muzzleloader lock that permits the hammer to fall on firing

**two-wheel bow** – compound bow design featuring eccentric wheels or cams at end of both limbs and without idlers, usually features more let-off at full draw than a four-wheel bow

**uncalibrated** – having divisions that are of unequal or unknown units

**unhit bull** – record bull that has not been fired upon or hit by a shot, usually associated with failure to fire at a bull and firing at another bull more than once

**USSA** – USA Archery, [www.usarchery.org](http://www.usarchery.org). Formerly was just the name of that part of NAA that was the National Governing Body or official representative of the U.S. to FITA. The NAA has now adopted this as the name of the entire organization.

**vane** – 1) individual piece of fletching material; 2) plastic fletching material

**vernier peep** – an adjustable peep or receiver sight used on long range or target muzzleloading rifles and adjusted on a vernier scale

**wad** – material used to seal a bore, to cushion a shot charge or projectile or to prevent shell components from moving within the case, usually made of treated paper (card wads), fiber, felt or plastic

**wad column** – total array of wads in a cartridge or charge

**web** – portion of hand between the base of index finger and the base of thumb

**wedge pin** – see barrel wedge

**wheel lock** – 1)firearm lock using a spring-loaded, serrated wheel whirling against a pyrite flint to produce a shower of sparks and ignite a priming powder charge; 2)a firearm with a wheel lock action

**whip finish** – winding a strand of material over itself to lock the end in place, usually accomplished by winding the material over a loop of strong material, tucking the end of the wound material through the loop and pulling the loop out, drawing the material under itself

**wobble area** – area through which a firearm moves during sighting and firing

**worm** – spirally twisted metal pins used for retrieving patches or swabbing the bore with cleaning patches when using a muzzleloader

**wrist** – the narrow portion of the stock at the grip

**zone of fire** – the danger area ahead of the muzzle, must be safe before any shooting equipment can be discharged safely.